COUNTRYBRED.

"Twould be good to strip off these rolls And don overalls and a raggedy hat, And be as lithe and as lean again As I used to be in the old days when My rosertic future beckened me From where I dreamed 'neath a beecher

by a bubbling spring; and to feel as free And to be as poor as I used to be.

'Twould be good, 'twould be more than good, to know
That nights when the sun sunk way down

low. And shadows were stretching so cool and far, There were buttery shelves and a cooky

Where I could gorm in the good old way With no one ever to say me nay; And always a mother to hold me tight, And to hear my prayers and say good-

'Twould be good to be on the dear old And to jerk the line with my boyish arm,
And guide the old dun mule across
The smelly fields where the grasses toss.
And to plow them under the fallow earth
And prepare for a plentiful harvest's
birth,

And to eat-'twould be well just to eat With the appetite that my work gave

'Twould be well to slip off the hush of years, And the present, too, with its doubts and

And to be as I was and to be content With the hope and the lust of life un-To give up the wealth that the years have brought

brought
For the purer life and the purer thought,
Whose youth was spent in a country lane
Shall long till he comes to his own again.

-J. M. Lewis, in Houston Post.

SUTTER 8691. ate ale ale ale

BY LUCY BAKER JEROME.

ISS Ellen Maher, telephone operator on the West Exchange, was first attracted to Sutter 8691 by a cheery little trick in the voice of the girl who used that telephone almost to the exclusion of every one else in that house. It was a frivolous voice, but musical. It had a little babyish turn in it-such a voice as Miss Maher would have liked to own, together with a tall figure, and beautiful redgold hair and large violet-blue eyes. Miss Ellen Maher knew her own limitations.

Such delightfully frivolous conversations were these that Sutter 8691 used to carry on! Sometimes, in the early morning before the rush of market orders had begun, she used to catch little sparkling snatches of them. The girl at Sutter 8691 seemed to have plenty of men friends, and they were always talking about people whom Miss Maher read in the society columns of the newspapers; of what they did last night at Mrs. Swinnerton'sor of what was going to happen that afternoon at the Bouton's coaching party. Miss Maher would have liked to live like that, with a big house and a telephone all one's own in one's boudoir, and plenty of lovers. Not that she was envious. Envy was not in her-until-

Now it came to pass in time that two certain numbers grew to be most persistent in talking back and forth Sutter 8691. Of course, there ere many others-voices of chatteril girls-voices of staid matronsbut these two Miss Maher noticed becance they were men. The first was Red 1001; the second Main 45. Miss Maher came to like Main 45 as much as she disliked Red 1001. Main 45 had a fine, big voice, quiet and easy-thevoice which would go with a dear stupidity and an honorable character, and a fine, big frame-just like the hero in her favorite novel. Quite different was Red 1001. That voice lisped a little, and it talked too much and too glibly. To herself she called it a "girly-girly" kind of voice. If there was anything Miss Maher hated it was a "girly-girly" man. She had her own ideas of what a man should be and they didn't at all correspond to the mental picture she had formed of Red 1001. With true femininity she was sure he wasn't "nice" or good enough for the girl with the pretty little voice which responded so brightly to the call for Sutter 8691, and some particularly irritating quality in his voice caused Miss Maher to believe him merely an animated tailor's dummy. In her secret soul, she was firmly convinced that Red 1001 was a bore.

But Main 45's telephone calls were always promptly answered, and the service between Sutter 8691 and Main 45 was satisfactory in the extreme. At first Main 45 had rung up once a week; then, by easy and successive stages. Miss Maher was called upon for connections twice, thrice, four times weekly. At this point, the telephone service graduated into the daily stage, and now, regularly at nine o'clock each morning, Miss Maher sounded the jingling signal which announced to Sutter 8691 that a "party" was on the line.

They usually discussed some apecintment for the day. Listening to these plans for pleasure, Miss Maher came to have a keen appreciation of the blessings of Sutter 8691. Miss Maher liked big men with grave, sincere voices. She also liked outingsoutings such as these as she heard planned-to the cliffs, to the sea, or to the shaded woods among the keen. resinous smell of the pines. Main 45 didn't seem to care for theaters, or teas, or balls, although the girl was always trying to get him to go with her. Sometimes, when they had arranged to drive, Miss Maher would loud!" picture them in the light English dog cart he used because the girl at Suttheir feet high, and their hoof-beats ringing on the hard roads. Oftener Maher was fond of the pale glit-

sighed a little as she switched off her jangling belts.

1001 had sounded his signal and Miss situation. Maher had connected him somewhat the wire. Sutter 8691's answers in these conversations were rather shorter and more to the point than they were at the earlier hour, yet on several occasions Miss Maher heard her make engagements for drives or made these engagements so easily and carelessly, Miss Maher's soul was troubled. She knew she ought not to she hated. "Give me Polk 3857." listen to these conversations, but alie was interested, and human, and so -. But she wondered , what Main

45 would say. The weeks went on, and the calls came as usual, until a certain day when, having rung up Sutter 8691, and opened the switch as now was her daily custom, Miss Maher heard the steady tones she liked to listen to say:

"How's the world this morning?" "Existing, I suppose," returned the voice with a subtle reflection that Miss Maher instantly recognized as displeasure. "I saw your picture of

Joy' last night." "You did? The paint isn't even dry. Are you going to give me a telephone dictum on it?"

"It's rather pretty, I think, but-"Pretty!" Main 45's voice was just a little ruffled. 'Well go on. But

what?" "I don't see how a dark person can represent 'Joy.' "

"Oh, that's all right. Intensity of celing-strength of emotion-union of heart and head, and so on. Don't von see?"

"H'm!" was Sutter 8691's brief comment. "Her hair's so black she looks like an Indian, and her eyes-" An expressive silence followed this, and Miss Maher felt the smile at Main 45.

"They're gray. Don't you like them? "You do. That's evident."

"I like them in the picture." "There isn't any reason shouldn't like them out of it. Perhaps you do.'

"Perhaps I do what? Like gray eyes? Thez are uncommonly rare." "You'll I'ke them all the better when you find them. Don't despair. Fate will be kind to you in time." "I hate to doubt it, but she does

not seem very kind just now." "I'm sorry. Would you pardon me if I hung up? I've an engagement in a few minutes.'

"Please wait a second. I---" Miss Maher heard the decided little click. So did Main 45. His half-finished sentence remained suspended in air, and only the telephone operator heard the amezed exclamation of three words which followed the closing of

the wire. When the rush was over, Miss Maher, casting a swift glance about her to see that she was not observed, went quickly over to the unframed square of glass hanging blankly on the whitewashed wall, and looked boldly into the reflected eyes. They were gray, with black lashes. Irish eyesdark and sombre, with the shadows smudged in. Her cheeks grew a beautiful rose-pink as she gazed. Then suddenly a lingering smile curved the corners of her lips as she turned away. For some inscrutable reason, she was glad her eyes were gray.

The next morning the signal soundat the usual hour, but Miss Maher was forced to ring vigorously three distinct times before getting her reply. The cheery little trick had gone from the girl's voice as she took down the Sutter 8691 had hung up with emphareceiver, and without the slightest preliminary announced coldly:

"Sutter 8691 is not in." Miss Maher gasped. So did Main 45. The shock was sudden, if not altogether unexpected, and Miss Maher's sympathy turned wholly to the man at the other end of the line She decided that Sutter 8691 was cruel-heartless. Miss Maher was young, too, and it counted in her con-

demnation. So, as the days went by, and each morning brought only the same little sentence, repeated in the crispest of tones, Miss Maher added the admirable trait of long suffering to the mental picture she had formed of Main 45 and rang her bells so viciously that the fourteen subscribers on the party line sent in a united complaint asking that "Central's" service, and incident ally temper, be amended. It did not please Miss Maher either that the clib person at Red 1001 should have slipped so easily and defftly into Main 45's place. These conversations were not long, but they always ended in some fragmentary phrase which apprised keenly interested ears of some projected plan for an evening's amusement. Red 1001 seemed to enjoy social functions as much as Main 45 had detested them. This phase of affairs bothered Miss Maher a good deal. She meant to see it through now that matters had reached this stage, and she listened without any conscience tremors. She felt she knew

she inwardly wondered how it would end. It ended in a way totally unexpected, at least by the waiting Miss Maher, whose dislike of Red 1001 was, by this time, so intensified that when he rang up late one afternoon, she allowed him to fume for fully two minutes before giving him connection, At the first sound of his voice she closed the switch with a jerk that she might not hear, and then flung it impatiently open in time to hear the word that vibrated, humming, over the wire.

for whom the girl at Sutter 8691 really

cared. Why, then, did she trouble

about Red 1001? Two lovers at once

was a novel Mea to Miss Maher, and

"Darling!" "Oh, don't," exclaimed the girl's shocked voice. "Don't-don't speak so

Miss Maher banged the switch shut, and disgustedly sat down. They were ter 8691 liked it; the horses lifting engaged-there could be no doubt of 4 Sutter 8691, the girl with the pretty voice that Miss Maher felt she would married nigh on fifty year, and we've remember to her dying day, and Red 1001 was actually engaged. ter of the moon. Her favorite herofnes her could have cried. In her estimaall looked their best by moonlight, tion, things were rapidly going from She could not help wondering how the bad to worse. She thought of it that she, "but varie dool."-Youth's Comgirl at Sutter 8691 would look. She night as she was going to bed in ber panion.

was sure that she was fair-slender cramped bedroom over the four flights and tall. She thought she wore white of narrow stairs. It was hard to be of narrow stairs. It was hard to be about her throat. Miss Maher helpless when she wanted more than she had ever wanted anything to bring that voice at Main 45 back again. She It was generally eleven before Red dropped asleep still brooding over the

Then fate intervened. Next morn perfunctorily with the other end of ing, between a complaint from a subscriber who had received the wrong number and a call from a woman who couldn't see why that number was always so busy, Miss Maher saw the tag drop to show that Red 1001 wanted to talk over the wire. Almost mebox parties to the theatre. When she chanically she reached to connect with

Miss Maher jumped to the situation instantly. She knew that number well. So did every other operator on the West Exchange. It belonged to a girl's voice, insistent, pert, provocative: a voice that said doubtful things to a great many different people, and to whose sayings one listened without compunction.

Miss Maher listened now. Her eyes were shining.

"Hello!" sald the girl's voice. "Hello!" said Red 1001. "Say, 1 suppose you've forgotten your little friend since yesterday."

"Oh, I don't know," said the girl, whereat they both laughed as if some one had said something witty. Miss Maher felt that if there was a voice on earth she hated more than either of those now talking on the line, it was the other.

"I suppose you're dated for tonight?" said the man's voice.

"What's it to you?" asked the girl on the other end of the line. "Do you always take a lady out the second time you meet her?" "Depends on the girl," said the

man's voice. "Which girl?" Back up. You're going too fast.'

"Aw, you know what I mean. I know who you are. A little bird told me. You are Frank Mathers, and you're engaged.' "That shouldn't cut any ice in one

wee, little dinner date-Hello! Hello. Central, what's the matter with you? You cut us off."

In the last second, Miss Maher's nervous fingers had made another connection. Breathlessly she pressed the button that would ring the bell. It was only an instant before the answer came. The girl must have been standing near. . Miss Maher's speech was tense with excitement.

"Oh, Miss-Sutter 8691, please lis ten! You don't know me, but I beg you don't say a word, and please lis-

Quick as a flash she had shot in the plug that switched Sutter 8691 on to the conversation between Red 1001 and Polk 3856. The lines were crossed, but with intention. The conversation was going on beautifully. "Hello! That you, angel sweetness?

That Central's a dub. She cuts us off. Say, how about that little dinner?" 'I thought you were engaged."

"I thought I told you that didn't cut any ice. I'm disengaged for this evening. "Tell that to the birds."

"Sure. I'm not so certain but that after I get better acquainted I'll be disangaged permanently." "It takes two to make a bargain of

that kind." "Well, suppose we see if we can't come to an understanding. How does Denue's at 6:30 strike you?" "I'm game. Shall I meet you at the

Miss Maher heard with satisfaction that bang that she had been expecting.

Without ceremony she disconnected that number, leaving Red 1001 to finish his conversation, and called up Main

45. "Sutter 8691 wants to speak to you," she said softly. She made the connection, rang the bell, and met her own glance in the dingy mirror with

a deflant smile. A few minutes later she gained courage to open on the conversation which she had prompted. The last words were singing softly over the wires.

"It will be 'Summer,' and her eyes will be blue."

The chief operator, patroling the line of her charges, noticed Miss Maher sitting at her desk, her hands idle and her eyes heavy and dull.

The chief operator stopped. Miss Maher raised her head. A dimsmile forced its way as she glanced at the silent switchboard.

"What's the matter?" she

'Anything wrong?" 'Wrong?" she said vaguely. "No-I guess not. I'm-I'm a little tired.

Print of the Springs. A politician, upon his arrival at one

that's all."-Overland Monthly.

of the small towns in North Dakota, where he was to make a speech the following day, found that the two socalled hotels were crowded to the doors. Not having telegraphed for accommodations the politician discovered that he would have to make shift as best he could. He was compelled for that night to sleep on a wire cot which hall only some blankets and a sheet on it. As the statesman is a fat man, he found his improvised bed anything but comfortable. "Well," asked a friend, when the politician appeared in the dining room in the morning, "how did you sleep?" "Oh, fairly well,"

Dull.

got up."-Youth's Companion.

replied the statesman, nonchalantly,

"but I looked like a waffle when I

An Englishwoman with a serviceable sense of humor was she who is mentioned in a recent English book as having aided her husband in fighting "a good fight." The two were found one day, in their old age, by a caller, sitting one on each side of the fire, and the old man said, proud-

'Well, t' missis and me, we've been never had one quarrel."

The old woman looked up at the visitor with a twinkle in her eye.
"It war varie conscientious," a

"SELF-GOVERNMEN'T!"



"Say, What's the Matter with You Democrats, Anyway? Ain't We Letting the Filipino Do as He Pleases?

SOME FACTS FOR FARMERS WHAT THE FARMER NEEDS.

They Pay More for the Materials They Need Than Their Competitors in Foreign Lands.

The man who owns a farm should consider very carefully before voting next November which of the two chief candidates for the office of president will, according to his announced policy, best serve his interests The platforms of the two parties afford a farmer must have markets abroad for fair chance to choose between Parker and Roosevelt. The policies have been clearly defined, and when it is once determined on which side a man's interests lie, the choice should not be a difficult one. The democratic party is pledged to a revision of the tariff with a view to restricting the rapacity of the trusts.

The trusts have grown to such proportions under the favors conferred by the high protective tariff, that it is costing more to-day in this country to five on American-made goods than it costs on the other side of the world. Let us quote a few figures to show the farmer how he is paying more for materials he needs on his farm than is paid by his competitor abroad.

American-made axes and hatchets, which are sold in this country for \$7.50 per dozen, can be purchased in South Africa for \$6.75, a difference of 11 per cent.

Sledges, which cost the American farmer at the rate of 18 cents per pound, can be bought in Ladysmith for 16 cents, again a difference of 11

Crowbars, which sell here at the rate of six cents per pound, are sold in South Africa for five and fourtenths of a cent a pound, another difference of 11 per cent.

Shovels, which here cost \$8.25 per dozen, can be purchased in South Africa for \$7.42, again a difference of 11 per cent. The steel beam plow for which the

American farmer is asked \$11.50, can be purchased in South Africa for \$10.35, again a difference of 11 per

manufactured in Boston, costs him \$2.47. In South Africa he could buy it for \$2, 23 per cent. less than is asked him in this country. A corn sheller, for which he pays

\$4.20, can be bought at Cape Town for \$3.50, a difference of 20 per cent. His grain mill, which costs him \$14.66 in Boston, where it is manufactured, can be purchased on the other side of the world for \$13.20, a difference of 11 per cent.

The Boston corn planter, which selis here for \$15, is sold to the South African farmer for \$13, a difference of 15 per cent.

A fan mill, for which he pays \$21.80, is sold to the farmers of South Africa for \$17.60, a difference of 21 per cent. Cultivators, for which the New York state farmer pays \$4.90, bring only \$4.20 in South Africa, 17 per cent. under the price obtained here. Horse shoes, for which the American

the South African farmer at \$4.95, a difference of 21 per cent. A two-horse play for which in this

country the farmer is asked \$5.25, can be obtained by the farmer down in Cape Colony at \$4,15, a difference of 25 per cent. The farmer who has what Bill Nyoused to call one of these upright

farms, and wants a side-hill plow. pays \$6.77 for it. His brother farmer in South Africa who has an upright farm gets a side-hill plow for \$5.81 a difference of 15 per cent. Is there road work to be done, the farmer needs a heavy road plow. He

pays for it \$10.20. Roads in South Africa are made with the same plow, for which the owner pays \$8.50, a difference of 20 per cent. The New England chilled two-horse

plow, for which the American farmer pays \$8.40, is sold to the farmer in South Africa for \$7.20, a difference of 17 per cent.

Rope, for which the farmer has York state, where it is manufactured The difference is 22 per cent.

Is it worth while, says the Utica robs the workingman, the farmer, the artisan, the housekeeper, to the exclusive benefit of the manufacturer? Why should it be possible for American goods to be sold more cheap!y abroad than they are here? Is it not a rank injustice to the consumers in this country to be obliged to pay higher prices for American-made goods than does the foreign consumer? Can the republican party deny the charge that it is the operation of the tariff that enables the protected manufacthe world and sell them at a profit for lower prices than they are enabled to demand in this country, even in the very state in which the goods are munufactured?

He Does Not Want a Protective Tariff, But Protection from Trusts That Rob Him.

The farmer who has been beguiled into believing that the protective tariff helps him obtain an enhanced price for his produce, should remember that the farmer is an exporter and not a manufacturer threatened with imports. The he raises more than the home market can consume. He does not fear any competitor from a foreign country, so what protection can a tariff on farm products give him? No one is going to send wheat, or meat, or corn, or cotton here to compete with him. After he has sold all the American people can consume the surplus must find a market abroad in competition with the surplus of other countries. Nearly always, the price that the surplus brings abroad fixes the price at home.

What the farmer needs is not a protective tariff, but protection from the rusts, elevator combines and corporations. High freight rates and high trust prices for all the farmer buys, eat up his profits and these high freight rates and largely increased cost of all he buys are mainly caused by the protective tariff Steel rails and nearly everything the railroads use are increased in cost onethird by protection and of course the farmer pays his share of the bills, Farm machinery, tools, barbed wire, building material, clothes and many more articles that might be mentioned are protected by the tariff so that the manufacturers can charge a great deal beyond a reasonable profit. All this. and more, the farmer pays and still some otherwise sensible farmers vote for the party which is openly in league with those who plunder them. Remember that the republican national platform and state and congressional district platforms pledge the candidates to uphold the protective tariff so no relief can be expected from a republican congress or a republican president.

The churn which the farmer uses, Every American Family Contributes

every non-home-owning family, and it absorbs a large percentage of the worker's wages. It is the most inveterate if enemy of "the little dinner pail." The wife of the average workingman would think she was "rolling in wealth" if she could have for household account the money that goes out for rent.

Now note some pertinent facts, disclosed by accurate data, pertaining to the trusts and the high protective tariff of the republican party which makes the

existence of the trusts possible. The average American family pays a tribute of \$111 a year to the protected trusts. Of that amount the government farmer is charged six dollars, go to gets in taxes from the trusts the sum of \$16.52. Deduct that sum from the total contribution of \$111 and the balance is \$94.48. The latter figure is the amount filched from the average family by the stat

tariff which supports the trusts. The facts thus stated says the Los Angeles Heraid, are derived from calculations of average consumption by American families and the tariff duties imposed on the articles consumed. Every American family, in the average, pays \$94.48 tribute to the trusts, a sum fully equal to the average yearly house rent of "the man with the dinner pail."

A Noble Call to Arms.

Every democrat in the United States who reads the letter of his presidential candidate, Alton B. Parker, must feel a renewal of faish in the time-honored principles of political honesty as his mind grasps the meaning of the words the cardidate has penned. And along with this feeling there is of necessity another. It is as though the reader hears a bugle calling him to arms for much use, is sold at 11 cents per the defense of his country, and he must pound in South Africa, while 13 cents | perforce spring forward with enthusiper pound is charged for it in New asm in answer to that call, Judge Parker has sent out a ringing appeal to his people; he has pointed out the way to rescue the nation from the dangerous Observer, to maintain a tariff which tread into which she has been forted by the present administration, and he appeals for followers to make the roscue.-Atlanta Jeurnal. Protected by Administration

The coal trust grows more and more arrogant with the approach of winter. It steadily advances prices without reason other than its desire to squeeze more money from the long-suffering public. and the legal department of the administration does not lift a hand to put a stop to the extortion. The evidence of a coul turers to send their goods half around trust is not far to seek. It is open and notorious, and yet the administration whose head was wont to talk about "shackeling cunning" will not make even a pretense of enforcing the antitrust law. It remains to be seen wheth er a people who are being robbed right -Mr. Fairbanks says Mr. Roosevelt | and left will give a vote of confidence to is sure to be elected, but the democrats | the party which, if not directly profiting keep right on hunting votes. Mr. Fair- by the robbery, is at least responsible banks may be prejudiced .- N. Y. World. | for its continuance. - The Commoner.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF MISSOURI

of the police departments in such cities; the funds for such purposes to be appropriated as provided by the general assembly from the municipal revenue of such cities.

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-MENT—Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri an amendment to the constitution thereof, providing for the reservation to the people of the right to propose measures for enactment, to require enactments of the general assembly to be submitted to a vote of the people for ratification, and to define referred and initiative petitions and the relations of the executive and the general assembly to the cause approved or enacted by electors. Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring the reint At the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1994, there shall be submitted to the election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1994, there shall be submitted to the election of the state of Missouri concerning corporations, ratifical and an amendment to the constitution of the state of Missouri concerning corporations, ratificated in the general election to be held on the first Monday of November, 1994, there shall be submitted to the election of the State of Missouri on the state of Missouri on the population of the state of Missouri on the populat

TRIBUTE PAID TO TRUSTS.

Every American Family Contributes
\$94.48 Per Year to TariffNursed Combines.

Suppose the average American workingman pays eight dollars a month rent
for his house. That is at the rate of \$96
per year. House rent is usually the most
cockly item in the expense account of
the total number of votes
cast in each congressional district at the
last preceding general election for goverror, shall have the power to propose
the state of Missouri and require that
such amendment to the constitution of
the state of Missouri, before the State of Missouri, resolution and
amendment to the secthe film of the petition with the secretary of state, and such constitutional amendment, entitled
an input of the result of the vote, if approved by
a magnific part of the constitutional
amendment to the foregoing are full, true and complete
topics of the concurrent resolutions of
the state of Missouri, and amendment to section 48 of article IV of the constitutional
amendment of the result of the vote; if approved by
a magnific part of the voting theron.

All the component parts or sheets of
any petition, used to receive the signal
tures of electors, to invoke either the
initiative or referendum as heretofore desorted, shall have the power to propose
the State of Missouri, an amendment, entitled
"Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the
State of Missouri, and amendment, entitled
"Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the
state of Missouri, an amendment, entitled
"Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the
state of Missouri, and amendment, entitled
"Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the
state of Missouri, and amendment, entitle film for the petition with the secretary of state, and require that
the foregoing are full, true and complete
to the state of Missouri, and amendment to
the Forty-Second General the State of Missouri, and amendment of
the state of

tures of electors, to invoke either the initiative or referendum as heretofore described, shall have plainly printed thereon the full text of the measure to be referred or proposed, and each signer thereto shall give his postofibre address, and tif in a city or town, the street and number of residence shall be included.

One of the signers, a qualified voter, on each paper shall make outh before an officer competent to administer oaths, that the statements therein made are true, and that each signature to said paper appended is the genuine signature of the person whose name purports to be theresto subscribed. Any person who shall make a false affidavit to any petition or any component part thereof as above provided shall be guilty of perjury. The veto power of the governor shall not be exercised as to the laws approved or enacted by the electors. This amendment shall not be construed so as "Join when the construed so as "Join with the construence of the person who shall make a false affidavit to any petition or any component part thereof as a both the construence of the construence

not be exercised as to the laws approved or enacted by the electors. This amendment shall not be construed so as to deprive the general assembly of the right to pass, or any member thereof, of the right to propose any law or other measure or the legislature of the right to repeal any law. The enacting clause of every law shall be, "Be it enacted by the people of the state of Missouri, as follows."

All sand concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state an amendment to the constitution of Missouri, repealing section 24, article XII, and enacting a new section it lieu thereof."

Young a mendment as section twenty-seven (27).

Fourth constitutional amendment, entitled as section twenty-seven (27).

Iollows."

All provisions of the constitution of this state and all laws thereof, no consistent with this amendment, shall upon its adoption, be forever rescinded and of no effect.

THIRD CONSTITUTE OF MISSOURIE CONSTITUTE

THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-MENT.—Senate joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state an amendment to article X of the constitution of the State of Mis-

Naval Lessons of the War.

The war in the far east has, luckily might turn sea methods and material Into vague and uncharted channelways. It has, for example, taught nothing new in naval policy, nor has it rehowever, does not mean that the conflict is valueless, either as an object lesson or as a guide to the higher development of fleets, for, indeed, in this sense it has been most fruitful.

Never, perhaps, has the necessity of initial preparedness and of command of the sea been so quickly and incontestably established. Furthermore, in the latest engagements, the cominance Arthur may tell of its occupation by tion and good speed. But these, let us which they have proved in stern practice the validity of these accepted theories .- N. Y. Herald.

An Unbenten Racer.

for the best results. It is not a ques- siegers.-London News.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT--Joint and concurrent resolution
submitting to the qualified voters of the
State of Missouri, an amendment to section 6 of article IV of the constitution
thereof.

Be it solved by the Senate, the House
of R-Presentatives concurring therein:
That at the general election to be held
on the Tuesday next, following the first
Monday in November, 1994, the following
amendment to section of the State of Missouri
concerning the relief of members of police
departments in cities having one hundred
thousand inhabitants or more, who may
become disabled, crippled or superanuated, and of their widows and minor
children after their decease, and of the
widows and minor children of deceased
voters of said state, to wit:
Section 1. That section 6 of article
IV of the constitution be amended by
adding thereto the following words, to
wit: "and provided further, that the genaral assembly may provide by law for
the pensioning of members of police departments in cities having one hundred
thousand inhabitants or more, who may
become disabled, crippled or superanuated, and for the relief of the widows and
minor children of of article
IV of the constitution be amended by
adding thereto the following words, to
wit: "and provided further, that the gencral assembly may provide by law for
the pensioning of members of police departments in cities having one hundred
thousand inhabitants or more, who may
become disabled, crippled or superanuated, and for the relief of the widows and
minor children of of article
IV of the constitution be amended by
wit: "and provided further, that the gencral assembly may provide by by the general assembly from the municipal revenue of
such cities.

MENT—Joint and concurrent resolution
submitting to the qualified voters of the
such cities.

FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Joint and concurrent resolution
and members and concurrent resolution of
such cities.

ted to the electors of the State of Missourl an amendment to section 1, arried section, when amended, shall read as follows.

Section, when amended, shall read as follows.

Section 1. The legislative power, subject to the limitations hereafter contained, shall be verted in a senate and house of representatives, to be styled the general assembly of the State of Missourl. The legislative power of any house of representatives, to be styled the general assembly of the State (such section) and the state state (such section) and the state with the section of this state (such section) and the state with the section of the state (such section) and the state with the section of the state with general assembly may enact.

A number of electors in each compressional district in this state, equal to temper cent. of the total number of votes lists preceding general election by filing their signed demand with the secretary of the state, not more than an intery days after adjournment of the general assembly, shall be referred to the general destrict in this state, equal to typic the state, not more than minety days after adjournment of the general content of the section of the constitution that may be such as the section of the constitution of the section of the constitution that may be such as the section of the constitution of the section of the constitution of the state, and such law shall be a forfeiture of its characteristic and the section of the constitution of the section of the state, and such law shall be the section of the state, and such law shall be the section of the state, and such law shall be the section of the state, and such law shall be the section of the state, and such law shall be the section of the state, and such law shall be the section of the state, and such law shall be the section of the state, and such law shall be the section of the state, and such law shall be the sect

Third constitutional amendment, entitled Third constitutional amendment, entitled "Senate joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state an amendment to article X of the constitution of the State of Missouri, concerning taxation, by adding a new section thereto, to be designated as section twenty-seven (27).

Fourth constitutional amendment, entitled

a new state cyclick."

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and affix the GREAT
SEAL of the State of Missouri. Done at
office in the City of Jefferson this thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1904. SAM B. COOK.

Secretary of State.

tion of nerve or spirit. But when it comes to a supreme test, like the one enough, been barren in results that at Readville or at Memphis last yeara heart-breaking trial-I want her to feel that she is supreme, and that nothing can beat her. In that race against Major Delmar at Memphis last October, which Dillon won in such splendid vealed any truths that experts have not style, at the quater Delmar was right insisted upon for many years. This, at my shoulder. Dillon was dashing along with that tremendous stride, and with perfect ease. Delmar was making his supreme effort. I heard him grunt. He knew he was beaten: he was heart-broken, and then and there he gave up the race."-Mr. C. K. G. Billings, in Country Life in America.

> Ignorance at Port Arthur. Any day now the news from Port

of the battleship as the vehicle and the enemy. But our information comes the supremacy of the gun as the instru- almost entirely from refugees from the ment have been equally reasserted, doomed port. All these items of intelnotably when the latter is associated ligence point to continued successes of n a just relation with armor protec- the Japanese arms, gained, we may suppose, at enormous loss. The Japanremember, are old standards of naval ese newspapers publish the reply of thought, and the Japanese have earned the garrison to a summons to surrentheir place among the sea powers, not der, and this reply tells its story of because they have given us nothing the isolation of the fortress. The garnew, but because of the manner in rison believe, it is said, that Marshal Oyama and all his staff, with the greater part of the siege train, were sunk in the transports destroyed by the Vladivostok cruisers. They place no credence in the Japanese accounts "I have never allowed Lou Dillon to of the defeats of Kuropatkin's army, be beaten by another horse when in but still hope that they will be suctraining. She has never yet been cored from the north. Every trustpassed by a horse in a race. She feels worthy item indicates lighting of the that she can beat anything in this most severe nature, and a gradual world, and such confidence is necessary drawing tighter of the lines of the be-